DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 414 103 RC 021 183

AUTHOR	Allensworth, Elaine; Rochin, Refugio I.
TITLE	Rural California Communities: Trends in Latino Population and Community Life. JSRI Statistical Brief No. 7.
INSTITUTION	Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Julian Samora Research Inst.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	1995-10-00
NOTE	21p.
CONTRACT	94-37401-1266
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Agricultural Laborers; Community Change; *Community Characteristics; *Educational Attainment; Educational Status Comparison; *Employment Patterns; Hispanic Americans; Immigrants; Mexican Americans; Poverty; Quality of Life; *Rural Population; Small Towns; Socioeconomic Status
IDENTIFIERS	*California; *Latinos

ABSTRACT

The relationships among community characteristics and community well-being were examined for all 366 rural California communities with a population of 1,000-2,000. High proportions of Latinos and new immigrants in a community population were positively related to unemployment, percent children, and employment in agriculture, and negatively related to per capita income and educational attainment. However, the data suggest that the problems and poverty of communities with high Latino concentrations resulted from more than just recent immigration. The percentage of college graduates in the community was the strongest predictor of per capita income, while percentage of high school graduates was the strongest predictor of poverty rate, followed by unemployment and greater employment in agriculture. Eight of the 366 communities are compared with each other and the state in terms of income, poverty, education (high school and college graduates), occupational distribution, population growth (overall and for Latinos), immigration patterns, and age distribution (percent children and elderly). Appendices contain profiles of the 8 communities and data on all 366 (population size, percent Latino, percent high school graduates, percent college graduates, per capita income, and poverty rate). (TD)

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ED 414 103

JSRI

Statistical Brief No. 7
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Rural California Communities: Trends in Latino Population and Community Life

By

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October 1995

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SUGGESTED CITATION

Allensworth, Elaine M., and Refugio I. Rochin, *Rural California Communities: Trends in Latino Population and Community Life*, CIFRAS: JSRI Statistical Brief, No. 7. The Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, October, 1995.

OVERVIEW

During the last several decades many Chicanos and Latino immigrants have made rural communities their permanent homes. As their numbers have increased, the numbers of non-Hispanic white people have decreased in absolute and relative amounts in these areas. Rural Latinos are currently concentrated in about 100 communities where there are agricultural jobs.[1] Correlation analyses show that greater concentration of Latinos is associated with more of the population in poverty, more of the labor force in agriculture, fewer adults with a high school degree or some college education, lower per capita community revenues, and lower per capita community expenditures.[2]

These trends can be partially, but not entirely, explained by increasing immigration from Mexico, and depressed wages and conditions in the farm labor market. While immigration generally brings more income to local communities, it also can increase underemployment, poverty, and public assistance use.[3] As conditions in the farm labor market deteriorate, so do the service provision efforts of farm-dependent communities. An increasingly poor community cannot support a viable commercial sector, and without much local commerce, city governments have

This research was sponsored by the USDA Project: Demographics and Economic Transformation of Rural Communities of the Southwest: Implications for Public Policy and Community Development, #94-37401-1266.

[1] Rochin, Refugio I., Elias S. Lopez. 1995. "Immigration and Community Transformation in Rural California."

[2] Rochin, Refugio I. and Monica D. Castillo. 1995. "Immigration and Colonia Formation in Rural California." Immigration Reform and U.S. Agriculture, ed. by Philip L. Martin, Wallace Huffman, Robert Emerson, J. Edward Taylor, and Refugio I. Rochin. University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Publication 3358.

[3] Taylor, J. Edward. 1995. "Immigration and the Changing Economies of Rural California." Paper presented at the conference "Immigration and the Changing Face of Rural California," Paper presented at Asilomar, CA, June 12-14.

stagnant tax bases.[4] To counter such problems, rural development policy has focused on helping people acquire skills and move out of rural areas, and promoting investment in communities to stimulate growth.[5] However, these solutions don't improve the well-being of the community -- better educated people move out, leaving space for new, poorer migrants, while economic growth does not bring relief from poverty for all groups of residents.[6]

This Statistical Brief provides a basis for further study of these phenomena by examining trends in population and community well-being among rural communities in California. It then profiles eight specific communities located in a highly agricultural area -- between Fresno and Bakersfield in the San Joaquin valley. These eight communities have been selected by means of percentile rankings as being representative of general trends, yet differing somewhat from neighboring communities. These analyses allow us to focus on the following questions:

(1) What are the specific relationships between greater agricultural employment, immigration, Latino population concentration, and community life variables?

(2) Which demographic variables best predict economic well-being among rural communities?

(3) What patterns are discernible in terms of immigration and economic health for rural communities? Are communities experiencing similar patterns? How are these patterns emerging in specific communities?

Data and Methods

Data for these analyses are taken from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing (STF3 files) for the state of California. Analyses are based on all California communities of population between 1,000 and 20,000, that are completely outside of an urbanized area. These 366 communities are listed in Appendix B. Percentile rankings are used to compare individual communities with other communities in the state. A percentile rank of 1 means that the community is in the lowest one percent of all communities for that measure, while a rank of 99 means that the community is in the top one percent of all communities on that measure. Correlations indicate the degree to which two variables are associated with each other. Variables that are perfectly correlated, so that when one increases, the other increases in equal increments, have a correlation coefficient of 1.0. Variables that are not associated with each other have correlations of zero. A negative correlation means that the value for one variable increases when the value for the other decreases.

[4]Krissman, Fred. 1995. "Cycles of Poverty in Rural Californian Towns: comparing McFarland and Farmersville in the Southern San Joaquin Valley." Paper presented at Asilomar, CA, June 12-14.

[5]Martin, Philip. 1995. Integrating Immigrants in Rural California and Rural America. Paper presented at the conference "Immigration and the Changing Face of Rural California," Paper presented at Asilomar, CA, June 12-14.

[6]Krissman, Fred. op. cit. 1995.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC AND WELL-BEING INDICATORS

We begin by addressing the first question: ***What are the specific relationships between greater agricultural employment, immigration, Latino population concentration, and community life variables?***

Communities of similar size have much in common, but also differ according to their different resources, types of employment, and the "human capital" of their residents (i.e., education, work experience, social connections). The statistical measures of small, rural communities allow us to see what differences exist across these places.

Table 1 displays correlations between several demographic and community well-being indicators across 366 rural communities (population between 1,000 - 20,000) in California. The first five variables represent demographic variables. These can be compared to the remaining variables that indicate the well-being of the community.[7]

Recall that the closer a coefficient is to zero, the smaller the relationship between the two variables. Coefficients that are closer to one, or to negative one, represent stronger relationships between variables. To understand the correlations, let us take, as an example, the bottom row (Row 12). This row shows that the percent of the workforce employed in **agriculture** is not related to the size of the rural community (-.01), and is only slightly related (-.12) to the average amount of household income community residents spend on rent. However, greater employment in agriculture is strongly and positively related to the percent of the population that is Latino (.86), and the percent of the community that consists of new immigrants to the United States (.87). Communities that have more agricultural employment also tend to have younger residents, as more agricultural employment is associated with a greater percent of the population under age 18, and a smaller percentage over age 65. Further reading of the correlations shows that greater employment in agriculture is also associated with more poverty, greater unemployment, lower per capita income, and smaller percentages of high school and college graduates among adults in the community.

Notice the very high correlations (from .75 to .87) between employment in agriculture, percent Latino, percent new immigrants, and percent high school graduates (negatively correlated). Where there is higher employment in agriculture, there are more Latino residents, more recent immigrants, and less high school graduates. The strength of these correlations shows that there are few exceptions to this pattern.

Comparison of the differences between columns two and three allows for examination of the variables representing percent Latino and percent new immigrants in a community. If the problems of rural communities are due mostly to influxes of new immigrants to the United States, there should be a stronger relationship between community distress (unemployment, poverty, etc.) and the percentage of recent immigrants in the community, than between community distress and the percent of the population that is Latino. However, the opposite is true. Variables representing the proportions of Latinos and recent immigrants in a community are both strongly and positively correlated with unemployment, the percent of children in the community, and employment in agriculture. They are both strongly negatively correlated with the percent elderly population, per capita income, and the percentages of high school and college graduates in the community. However, except for employment in agriculture, the

[7] These communities are listed and described in Appendix A. This list is equivalent to the entire population of communities in California that conform to the specified definition of "rural" (population between 1,000 and 20,000, and not in an urbanized area).

correlations of the above variables are stronger with the variable representing percent Latino, than with the variable representing percent new immigrants. This suggests that the problems of communities with high concentrations of Latinos result from more than recent immigration, i.e., immigrants alone do not "explain" problems of poverty and community well-being. Occupational and residential segregation, the psychological impacts of discrimination, and structural barriers to human capital acquisition (i.e., education, job skills, social connections) are possible answers to the greater association of distress with percent Latino residents, than with percent new immigrants.

Table 1. Correlations Among Community Variables

		Population Size	Percent Latino	% Immigrated to U.S. since 1980	Percent Under Age 18	Percent Over Age 65	Per Capita Income, 1989	% of Population in Poverty	Rent as a % of Household Income	Percent High School Graduates	Percent College Graduates	% Unemployed	% in Agriculture
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Population Size	1.00											
2	Percent Latino	.16	1.00										
3	% Came to U.S. since 1980	.08	**.85**	1.00									
4	Percent Under Age 18	.07	**.64**	**.54**	1.00								
5	Percent over age 65	-.08	**-.43**	**-.39**	**-.71**	1.00							
6	Per Capita Income, 1989	-.09	**-.60**	**-.52**	**-.60**	**.23**	1.00						
7	Percent in Poverty	.06	**.69**	**.67**	**.58**	**-.29**	**-.75**	1.00					
8	Rent as a % of Income	.12	-.15	-.13	-.15	**.27**	-.03	.14	1.00				
9	% High School Graduates	-.03	**-.87**	**-.78**	**-.62**	**.26**	**.77**	**-.81**	.04	1.00			
10	% College Graduates	-.05	**-.53**	**-.42**	**-.51**	.12	**.81**	**-.60**	.00	**.75**	1.00		
11	% Unemployed	.09	**.74**	**.70**	**.65**	**-.38**	**-.67**	**.73**	-.06	**-.78**	**-.57**	1.00	
12	% in Agriculture*	-.01	**.86**	**.87**	**.57**	**-.34**	**-.59**	**.72**	-.12	**-.84**	**-.48**	**.74**	1.00

Because correlations are based on the entire population of nonmetro California communities, all figures are significant. Correlations greater than .2 are printed in boldface.

Now we move to the second question: ***Which demographic variables best predict economic well-being among rural communities?*** Again, we contrast all 366 communities in terms of the correlations for community well-being variables.

Education: Row and Column 9 display correlations with the percentage of high school graduates among adult community residents. The strongest correlations with the percentage of high school graduates are the percentage of Latino residents in a community (-.87) and the percentage of the workforce employed in agriculture (-.84). Communities with higher agricultural employment and higher percentages of Latinos have proportionately fewer high school graduates. Column and Row 10 show similar, but smaller (less strong), correlations

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with the percentage of college graduates. Therefore, the percentage of college graduates in a community is less strongly associated with agricultural employment and Latino population concentration than is the percentage of high school graduates.

Per capita Income: Row and Column 6 show correlations with per capita income. The strongest predictor of per capita income is the percentage of college graduates in the community (.81). A greater proportion of high school graduates is also highly correlated with per capita income.

Poverty: Row and Column 7 show that the percent of the population in poverty is most strongly predicted by the percentage of high school graduates in the community. Communities with lower percentages of high school graduates have much higher rates of poverty. Unemployment and greater employment in agriculture are the next most important predictors of poverty.

Rent as a percentage of household income: The strongest predictor of the amount of income people are paying towards rent is the percentage of residents over age 65. Communities with more older residents have proportionately higher rent-to-income ratios.

A CLOSER LOOK AT EIGHT COMMUNITIES

Now we address the third group of questions: ***What patterns are discernible in terms of immigration and economic health for rural communities? Are communities experiencing similar patterns? How are these patterns emerging in specific communities?***

On the basis of these correlations alone we can infer certain patterns of community well-being across California's rural communities. But, examining only these patterns begs the following question: aren't all communities unique? Are the general patterns hiding some serious problems or conditions? How do these patterns manifest themselves in communities? Looked at one by one, what kinds of differences are we overlooking? In the next part of this report, we address the following questions:

1) What is the extent of low income and poverty in rural communities with high percentages of Latino residents and agricultural employment?

2) How different are communities with high agricultural employment, and high percentages of Latinos in terms of education? Are these communities much below state averages?

3) How diverse is employment in highly agricultural communities? Are there recognizable patterns of employment in these communities?

4) How do communities with high Latino and agricultural employment differ from each other in terms of age distribution?

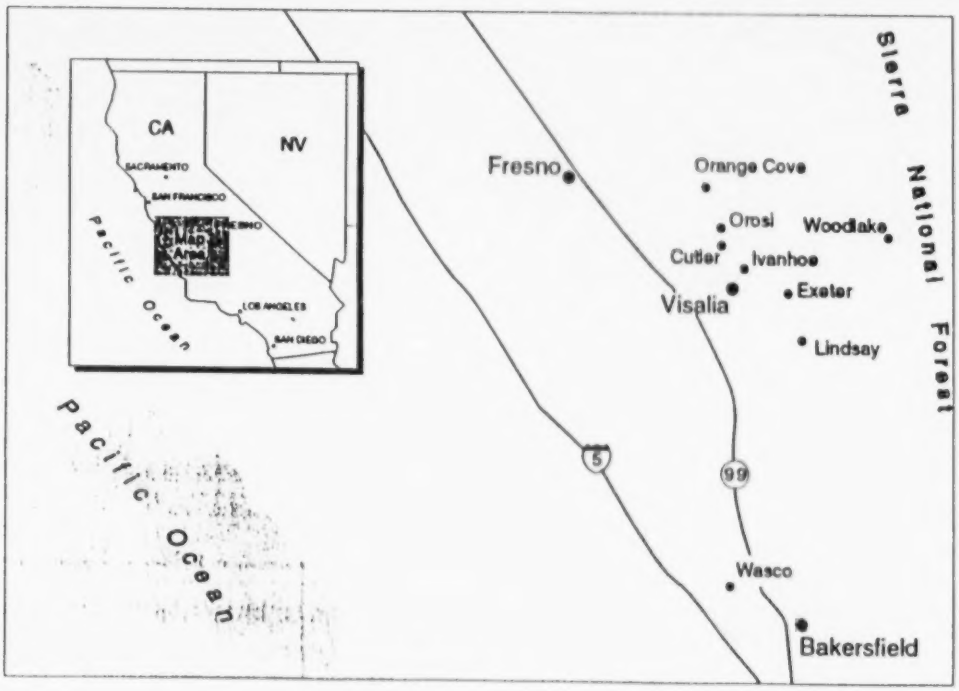
5) In what ways are geographically-close communities experiencing population changes? Are communities gaining population at similar rates? Are demographic changes occurring at similar rates? Are Latino and non-Latino residents migrating at similar rates?

6) What percentage of the residents of more agricultural communities are actually foreign-born, and, of these, how many are recent immigrants? How do communities differ in their patterns of Latino residents, foreign-born residents, and recent immigrants?

To answer these questions we have attempted to remove any distortions that could be attributed to different geography, spatial advantages and natural resources. In short, we have taken a closer look at eight specific places located within a radius of 50 miles of each other, all within the San Joaquin Valley. Moreover, specific communities were chosen because they are typical of state trends, and yet differ somewhat from neighboring communities. All of the communities have substantial Latino populations, and agricultural employment.

The remaining tables compare the eight communities to all other rural communities in California. Appendix A contains summary statistics and descriptions of each of the eight communities. The other 358 communities are described in Appendix B. If you are interested in the economic and demographic standing of these other communities, you can compare the figures listed in Appendix B to those shown on the following tables and charts.

Figure 1. Profiled Communities:
Cutler, Exeter, Ivanhoe, Lindsay, Orange Cove, Orosi, Wasco, Woodlake



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Income and Poverty

What is the extent of low income and poverty in the eight communities with high percentages of Latino residents and agricultural employment?

Table 2 displays per capita income levels, poverty concentration, and the mean amount of household income that goes to rent in rural California communities. The first row indicates the average of these figures for all rural communities in California, while the remaining rows display these figures for the communities chosen for this profile.

The average per capita income of all 366 rural communities in California is $12,461. The per capita income of the communities in this profile are all much lower than the state average, with per capita income ranging from $4,334 to $9,571. The extent to which these income levels are lower than other California communities can be seen in the percentile rankings column. These figures indicate the percentage of communities have incomes lower than the described community. For example, Cutler and Orange Cove were at the bottom one percent of all communities in the state in terms of per capita income in 1989. Ninety-nine percent of all rural communities in California had higher per capita income levels than Cutler and Orange Cove.

Orange Cove was also in the top one percent (the 99th percentile) of all rural California communities in terms of the percent of its population in poverty. Almost half (47%) of the population of Orange Cove was in poverty in 1990. Between 22 and 38 percent (over one-fifth to one-third) of the population of the remaining seven communities was in poverty in 1990. These numbers were much higher than the state average of 15 percent. Exeter and Lindsay were higher than the other six communities in per capita income, and lower in terms of poverty rates. However, both communities had lower per capita incomes than 74 percent, and higher poverty rates than 80 percent, of other rural California towns in 1990.

While many of the households in these communities were paying a large percentage of their 1990 incomes for housing, the average income to rent ratios (25-30%) did not differ markedly between rural California communities.

Table 2. Income and Poverty

	Per Capita Income in 1989		Percent of Population in Poverty		Average Rent as a Percent of Household Income	
Average of 366	Income	Ranking*	Percent	Ranking	Percent	Ranking
Rural Communities	*$12,461*	*n.a.*	*15%*	*n.a.*	*28%*	*n.a.*
Cutler	$4,334	.01	38%	.97	25%	.20
Exeter	$9,571	.26	22%	.80	30%	.63
Ivanhoe	$6,122	.06	30%	.92	33%	.81
Lindsay	$8,753	.21	24%	.84	27%	.35
Orange Cove	$4,385	.01	47%	.99	29%	.56
Orosi	$6,662	.08	32%	.93	28%	.43
Wasco	$7,097	.10	27%	.88	27%	.36
Woodlake	$6,241	.07	28%	.89	30%	.64

*Percentile ranking compared to all Rural Communities (population 1,000-20,000) in California

Education

How different are the eight communities with high Latino and agricultural employment in terms of education? Are these communities much below state averages?

Among all 366 California communities, the average percentage of adults with a high school degree is 69 percent. The average percentage of adults with a college degree is 13 percent. Table one shows that education, especially high school education, is strongly (and negatively) correlated with employment in agriculture, and the proportion of the Latino population of a community. These community profiles display how severe this relationship is. As shown in Table 3, education rates are much lower in these communities than in other rural California communities. Exeter, which has the least agricultural employment (11%) and the smallest proportion of Latino residents (26%) leads the eight communities in terms of education, with 65 percent and eight percent, respectively, of the residents over age 25 having high school and college degrees. However, Cutler, Ivanhoe, and Orange Cove rank in the bottom ten percent of all rural California communities in terms of both high school and college education. In each of these three communities over 30 percent of the work force employed in agriculture, and over 50 percent of the population is Latino. Less than thirty percent of the adult population of Orange Cove and Cutler has graduated from high school, and less than five percent of the adult population of Cutler, Ivanhoe, and Orange cove has a four-year college degree.

While, in general, these towns follow the correlation patterns noted in Table 1, there are variations in these patterns. For example, Orosi ranks in only the seventh percentile of rural communities in terms of high school graduates, but is in the 23rd percentile in terms of college graduates. Ivanhoe has smaller proportions of high school and college graduates than Lindsay, Wasco, and Woodlake, but these three communities have higher proportions of Latino residents than Ivanhoe.

Table 3. Education--Persons 25 Years and Older

	High School Graduates	Percentile Rank*	College Graduates	Percentile Rank
Average of Rural California Communities	*69%*		*13%*	
Cutler	29%	.04	1%	.03
Exeter	65%	.31	8%	.33
Ivanhoe	37%	.09	1%	.01
Lindsay	53%	.18	6%	.22
Orange Cove	26%	.03	2%	.04
Orosi	36%	.07	6%	.23
Wasco	42%	.10	4%	.13
Woodlake	39%	.09	4%	.11

*Percentile ranking compared to all Nonmetro Communities (population 1,000-20,000) in California

Occupational Distribution

How diverse is employment in highly agricultural communities? Are there recognizable patterns of employment in these communities?

Figure 2 and its corresponding table display occupational distributions for each of the profiled communities, as well as the average distribution among all rural California communities. Bar lines represent the proportion of a community's workforce that is employed in a particular type of occupation. Charts in which one or two bars are much larger than the other bars have less diversity in employment than communities for which the bars appear more even.

In the typical (average) rural community, the occupational distribution is as follows: about one-quarter (26%) of the work force is in technical, sales or administrative support occupations, about one-fifth (19%) of the workforce is in managerial or professional occupations, about 15

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percent of the work force is in each: service, precision production/craft/repair, and operator laborer occupations, and ten percent of the workforce is involved in farming, forestry, or fishing.

While Exeter approximates the state occupational profile (although a greater percentage of its workforce is employed as operators/laborers), each of the other profiled communities has lower percentages of workers involved in managerial/professional, technical/sales/administrative support, and precision production/craft/repair occupations than is typical, and more residents involved in farming/forestry/fishing and operator/laborer occupations. In other words, these communities have few high-skill and higher-paying jobs, and more low-skill and lower-paying jobs. Agriculture is especially important in these communities -- approximately half of all employed residents of Cutler and Orange Cove are involved in agriculture, and 24 to 38 percent of the work forces of Ivanhoe, Lindsay, Orosi, Wasco, and Woodlake are employed in agriculture. As would be predicted from the correlations in Table 1, Cutler and Orange Cove are largely made up of Latino residents, have large percentages of recent immigrants (about one-quarter of the residents of Cutler and Orange Cove came to the United States after 1980), and are dominated by agricultural employment. However, in contrast, Orosi has similar percentages of first generation residents and recent immigrants as Cutler and Orange Cove, but it has more diversity in employment, and more managerial and professional occupations.

The diversity of employment is much smaller in Cutler, Orange Cove, Orosi, and Woodlake than in the state as a whole. In general, these communities also show lower percentages of managerial/professional, service, and precision production/craft occupations than technical/sales/support, agriculture, and operator/laborer jobs. Wasco, Lindsay, and Exeter, the three largest communities in this profile, have the most diverse occupational profiles.

Figure 2. Occupational Profiles

Average of Rural California Communities	Managerial Professional *19%*	Technical, Sales, Administrative Support *26%*	Service Industry *14%*	Farming, Forestry Fishing *10%*	Precision Production Craft, Repair *13%*	Operator Laborer *15%*
Cutler	7%	7%	10%	55%	6%	14%
Exeter	17%	28%	13%	11%	11%	22%
Ivanhoe	6%	18%	9%	31%	9%	27%
Lindsay	12%	22%	11%	24%	9%	22%
Orange Cove	4%	14%	10%	47%	8%	17%
Orosi	11%	18%	8%	38%	5%	19%
Wasco	9%	20%	16%	31%	8%	16%
Woodlake	9%	16%	10%	36%	10%	19%

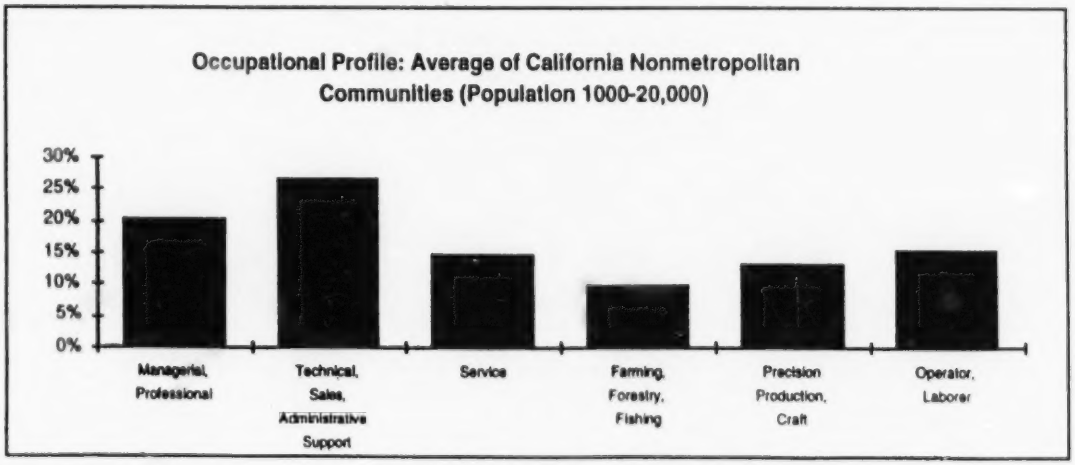

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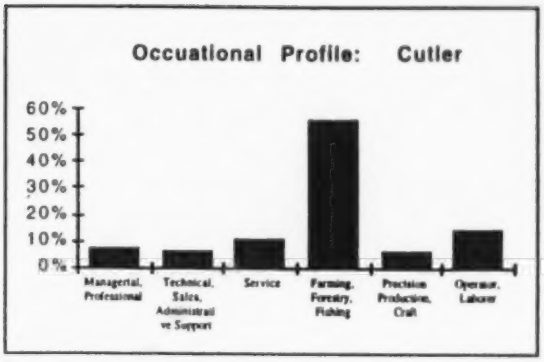
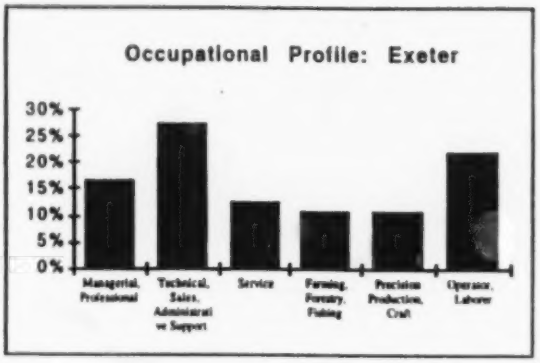
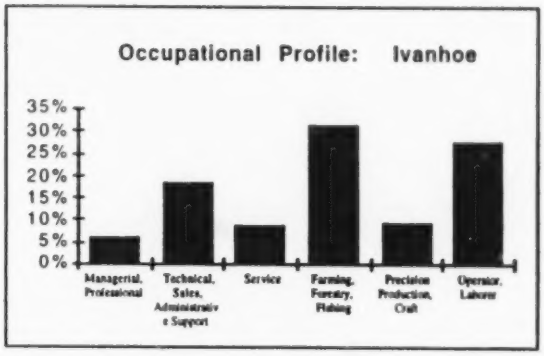
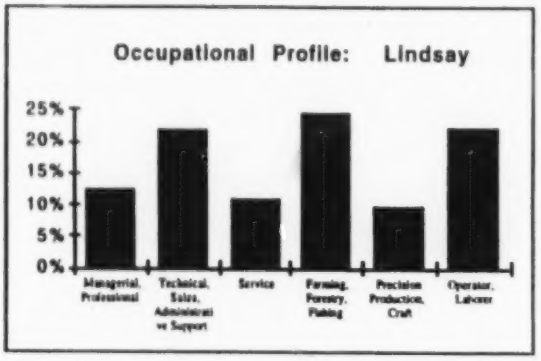
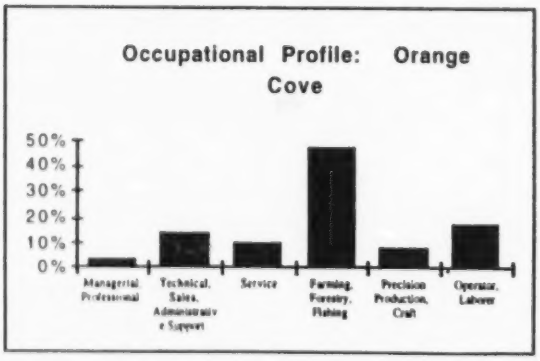
Figure 2. continued

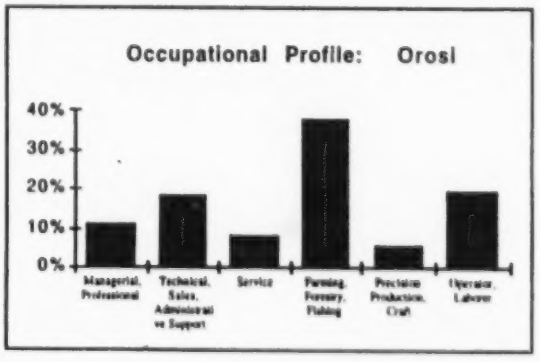


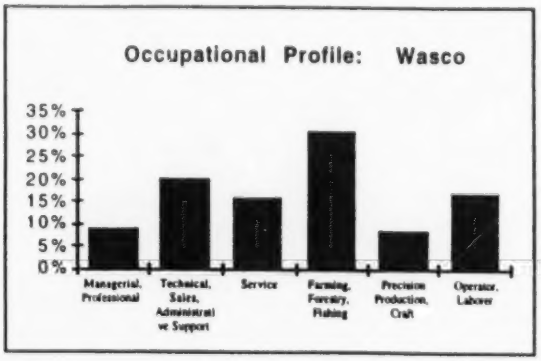


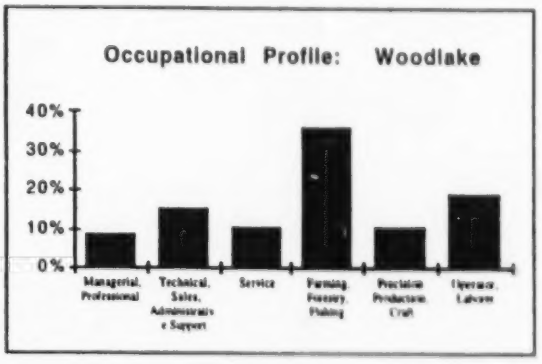












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Population

**In what ways are geographically-close communities experiencing population changes? Are communities gaining population at similar rates? Are demographic changes occurring at similar rates? Are Latino and non-Latino residents migrating at similar rates?*

Each of the eight communities in this profile grew in population from 1980 to 1990. However, the rates of population growth ranged from 20 percent (Lindsay) to 255% (Orange Cove). The rest of the communities experienced population growths of between 23 and 41 percent. These differences in population growth do not seem to be related to either population size or housing costs.

The Latino population of each community also grew relative to the non-Latino population from 1980 to 1990. The largest increase occurred in Ivanhoe, which jumped from 29 to 52 percent Latino over the decade. Cutler experienced the smallest change (from 89 to 95 percent) because the Latino proportion of the population was already very high in 1980. In most of the communities this change occurred both because of a slight loss of non-Hispanic population, and a large increase in the number of Hispanic residents. Exeter and Orange Cove, however, experienced an increase in both Latino and non-Latino residents.

Figure 3. Population Size

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Cutler	3,149	4,450	41%
Exeter	5,606	7,276	28%
Ivanhoe	2,684	3,293	23%
Lindsay	6,924	8,338	20%
Orange Cove	1,578	5,604	255%
Orosi	4,076	5,486	35%
Wasco	9,613	12,294	28%
Woodlake	4,343	5,678	31%

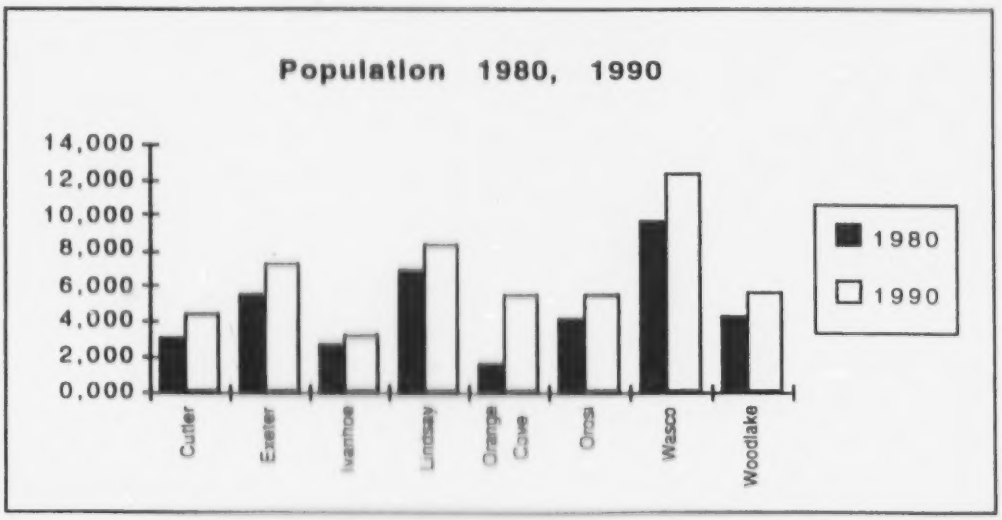

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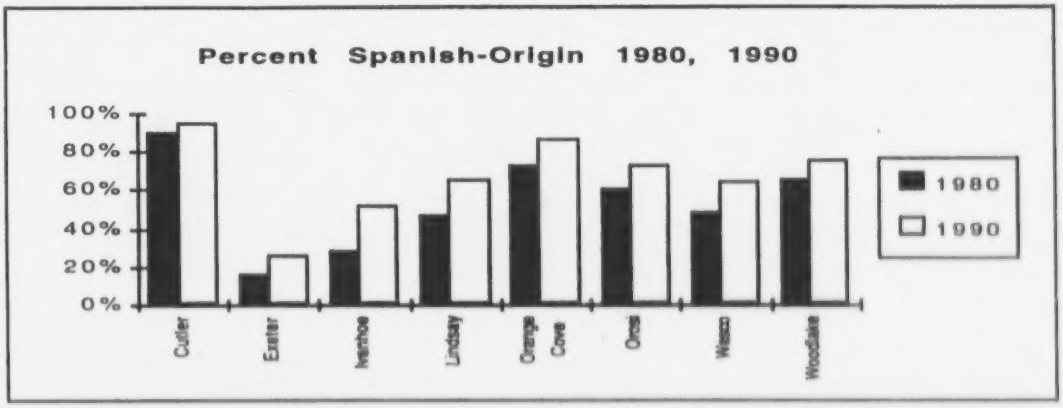
Figure 4. Spanish-Origin Population 1980, 1990

	1980			1990		
	Percent Latino	Number of Latinos	Number of Non-Latinos	Percent Latino	Number of Latinos	Number of Non-Latinos
Cutler	89%	2803	346	95%	4228	222
Exeter	16%	897	4709	26%	1892	5384
Ivanhoe	29%	778	1906	52%	1712	1581
Lindsay	47%	3247	3677	65%	5411	2927
Orange Cove	72%	1136	442	86%	4819	785
Orosi	61%	2486	1590	72%	3950	1536
Wasco	48%	4643	4970	63%	7782	4512
Woodlake	65%	2823	1520	75%	4259	1420



Foreign-Born Residents

**What percentage of the residents of more agricultural communities are actually foreign-born, and, of these, how many are recent immigrants? How do similar communities differ in their patterns of Latino residents, foreign-born residents, and recent immigrants?*

With the exception of Exeter, all of these communities have higher percentages of foreign-born residents than most rural California communities (see Table 4). On average, 12 percent of the residents of rural communities are foreign-born, and only five percent of these residents immigrated since 1980. However, in Cutler, Orange Cove, and Orosi over 40 percent of the population was born outside of the United States. Between 26 and 32 percent of the residents of Ivanhoe, Lindsay, Wasco, and Woodlake were born outside of the United States. Cutler, Orange Cove, and Orosi also lead in the percentage of residents that are new immigrants to the United States, with almost 25 percent of the population of these communities reporting that they entered the United States after 1980. Only 8 percent of Exeter residents were foreign-born, much less than the state average, and only four percent of the residents of Exeter were recent immigrants to the United States.

While the correlations presented in Table 1 show that, in general, the percentage of recent immigrants in a community is higher in communities with greater percentages of Latino residents, notice that there are exceptions to this trend. Exeter, for example, has a much larger Latino population than most rural California communities, but has less recent immigrants, and foreign-born residents than most communities. Additionally, none of these communities are composed mostly of foreign-born residents, although up to 95 percent of the residents are

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Latino. Most of the residents of these communities were born in the United States. Therefore, it is not just recent immigrants who are living in impoverished agricultural communities.

Age Distribution

How different are communities with high Latino and agricultural employment in terms of the age distribution of their populations?

In an average rural California community, 29 percent of the residents are under 18, while 14 percent of the population is over 65. While Exeter and Lindsay approach the rural state average of minors (29 percent), almost 40 percent of the residents in Cutler, Ivanhoe, Orange Cove, Orosi, Wasco and Woodlake are under 18 years old. The youthfulness of these communities can also be seen by the small percentages of elderly population (three to nine percent) in Cutler, Orange Cove, Orosi, Wasco, and Woodlake. Ivanhoe and Lindsay are closer to the state average in percentage of elderly residents, while Exeter slightly exceeds the state average for rural communities. The combination of large percentages of minors with small percentages of elderly residents results in most of these communities having percentages of population of working age (between 18 and 65 years old) that approximate state averages. Exeter, however, exceeds the state average of people not of working-age (under 18 and over 65 years old).

Table 4. Foreign-Born Residents

	Not Foreign-Born		Immigrated Before 1980		Immigrated After 1980	
Average of Nonmetro	Percent of Population	Percentile Rank*	Percent of Population	Percentile Rank*	Percent of Population	Percentile Rank*
California Communities	*88%*		*7%*		*5%*	
Cutler	**59%**	.05	**18%**	.92	**23%**	.96
Exeter	**92%**	.46	**4%**	.60	**4%**	.47
Ivanhoe	**72%**	.11	**11%**	.86	**17%**	.91
Lindsay	**74%**	.12	**13%**	.88	**13%**	.84
Orange Cove	**56%**	.03	**20%**	.94	**24%**	.97
Orosi	**59%**	.05	**18%**	.92	**23%**	.96
Wasco	**70%**	.10	**19%**	.93	**11%**	.79
Woodlake	**68%**	.09	**15%**	.89	**17%**	.91

*Percentile ranking compared to all nonmetro communities (pop. 1000-20,000) in California

Table 5. Age Distribution

Average of Nonmetro California Communities	Percent of Population Under 18 Years Old: *29%*	Percentile Rank*	Percent of Population 65 Years or Older: *14%*	Percentile Rank
Cutler	39%	.94	3%	.03
Exeter	31%	.63	15%	.65
Ivanhoe	37%	.89	10%	.34
Lindsay	34%	.77	12%	.46
Orange Cove	39%	.93	6%	.12
Orosi	37%	.87	7%	.17
Wasco	37%	.90	8%	.23
Woodlake	38%	.91	9%	.25

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Appendix A. Community Profiles

Cutler

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	4,450	+1301
Latino Population	95%	+6%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	55%	+14%
Persons in poverty	38%	unknown
High school graduates	29%	-1.4%

Cutler has experienced substantial population growth over the last decade, although it is still relatively small in size. Almost all residents are Latino, and 41 percent of the population was born outside the United States. Over half of the work force is employed in agriculture, with the remainder of the work force somewhat evenly distributed between the different occupational categories. Cutler ranks in the bottom one percent of rural California communities in per capita income, and 38 percent of the population is in poverty. Although Cutler has more agricultural employment and a greater percentage of Latino residents than Orange cove (with similar age and foreign-born population distributions) it has less poverty.

Exeter

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	7276	+1670
Latino Population	26%	+10%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	11%	+3%
Persons in poverty	22%	+7%
High school graduates	65%	+10%

Exeter has much less agricultural employment and fewer Latino residents than the nearby towns of Lindsay and Woodlake, although it is about the same size. It also has less poverty and more high school and college graduates. The percentage of elderly population (18%) is greater than the state average, while the percentage of minors is also larger than average. Therefore, less of the population of Exeter is of working age (18 - 65) than is typical of rural California communities. The percent of residents who are not foreign-born (92%) is also greater than the state average. Therefore, the Spanish-origin population in Exeter consists mainly of second- and later-generation Latinos. The occupational distribution of Exeter's work force is very similar to the state norms for rural communities.

Ivanhoe

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	3,293	+609
Latino Population	52%	+23%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	31%	+8%
Persons in poverty	30%	unknown
High school graduates	37%	-2%

Ivanhoe is the smallest of the communities in this profile. This is partially due to the small increase in population over the last decade, compared to neighboring communities. While there has been a large increase in the proportion of Latinos in the community, the percentage of Latinos in Ivanhoe is much smaller than the nearby community of Woodlake, and much higher than that of Exeter. Only 37 percent of the adult population of Ivanhoe has a high school degree, and one percent has a college degree, placing it in the bottom percentile of rural California communities in terms of the percentage of college graduates. Most of the work force

is employed in agriculture or in operator/laborer occupations. Per capita income is low, and 30 percent of the population of Ivanhoe is in poverty. The ratio of rent to income is also high in Ivanhoe, suggesting a lack of affordable housing.

Lindsay

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	8338	+1414
Latino Population	62%	+18%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	24%	no change
Persons in poverty	24%	+7%
High school graduates	53%	+6%

Lindsay has experienced a large increase in percent Latino over the last decade, but no increase in the percentage of people employed in agriculture. Poverty and high school graduation rates have increased moderately. Lindsay has higher percentages of both high school and college graduates than most of the other communities in this profile. Although the increase in percent Latino and the proportion of recent immigrants have been greater in Lindsay than in Wasco, the increase in percent in poverty has been much smaller, and there has been an increase in high school graduates. Lindsay is closer to state norms in terms of population under 18 and over 65 than the other communities in this profile. Additionally, a smaller percentage of the work force is involved in agriculture (24%) than in most of the other communities. Most of the work force of Lindsay is split between occupations in: technical/sales/administrative support, farming/forestry/ fishing, and operator/laborer occupations.

Orange Cove

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	5,604	+4450
Latino Population	86%	+14%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	47%	+14%
Persons in poverty	47%	+26%
High school graduates	26%	-1%

The population of Orange Cove has increased by over 255 percent over the last decade. This increase has been accompanied by a large increase in the poverty rate, and increases in the proportion of the work force involved in agriculture, and in the proportion of Latino residents. Almost 40 percent of the residents of Orange Cove are under age 18, almost 50 percent of the work force is in agriculture, and almost 50 percent of the population is in poverty. Orange Cove is in the bottom one percent of all rural California communities in terms of per capita income, and in the top one percent in terms of poverty. Forty-four percent of the population was born outside of the United States, with 24 percent of the population immigrating since 1980. Compared to Cutler, Orange Cove has less agricultural employment, a smaller proportion of Latino residents, and similar age and foreign-born population distributions, but it has a much higher poverty rate, fewer high school graduates, and more college graduates among the adult population.

Orosi

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	5,486	+1410
Latino Population	72%	+11%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	38%	no change
Persons in poverty	32%	unknown
High school graduates	36%	+1%

Orosi has experienced large increases in its population size and composition over the last decade, but no change in agricultural employment. Only 36 percent of the adult residents of Orosi have high school degrees, placing it at the seventh percentile in the state. However, six percent of Orosi residents have college degrees, placing Orosi at the 23rd percentile in terms of college graduates. Although 31 percent of the work force is involved in agriculture, almost half of the work force is involved in managerial/professional, technical/sales/administrative support, or operator/laborer occupations. There is little service industry employment in Orosi.

While Orosi is similar to Orange Cove and Cutler in terms of population size, and percentage of foreign-born residents, it has slightly smaller percentages of Latino residents, agricultural employment, and poverty. It also did not experience an increase in the percentage of residents involved in agriculture, while the other two did, and it has slightly higher per capita income. The increase in percent Latino residents was between that of Cutler (+6%) and Orange Cove (+14%).

Wasco

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	12,296	+2681
Latino Population	63%	+15%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	31%	-3%
Persons in poverty	27%	+14%
High school graduates	42%	no change

Wasco has remained stable in terms of agricultural employment, and the percentage of high school graduates over the last decade, although neighboring communities have shown increases in both these dimensions. Wasco has also remained fairly constant in population size, although the proportion of Latinos in the community has increased greatly. The poverty rate has also increased notably in Wasco, slightly surpassing nearby Lindsay. Wasco also has lower per capita income than Lindsay. Thirty percent of the population of Wasco is foreign born, however most (two-thirds) of these residents immigrated prior to 1980. Thirty-seven percent of the residents of Wasco are under the age of 18, while only eight percent are over 65. While agriculture is the primary occupation of Wasco's residents, employing 31 percent of the work force, there is diversity of employment in the city, with over 15 percent of the work force employed in each: technical/sales/administrative, service, and operator/laborer occupations.

Woodlake

	1990	Change since 1980
Population	5,668	+1335
Latino Population	75%	+10%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	36%	+3%
Persons in poverty	28%	+1%
High school graduates	39%	+1%

Woodlake has remained fairly constant over the last decade in terms of poverty and education levels, with proportionally few high school graduates and almost 30 percent of the population in poverty. However, Woodlake has slightly less poverty and more high school graduates than nearby Farmersville (35% poverty rate, and 36% high school graduates), despite more dependence on agricultural employment (36% compared to 28%) and a greater proportion of Latino residents (75% compared to 58%). Farming is the predominant occupation of the work force.

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Appendix B. Nonmetropolitan California Communities (pop. 1,000-20,000)

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads.	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% In Poverty
Acton	1,390	13%	81%	17%	$18,401	7%
Adelanto	8,517	18%	69%	4%	$7,867	28%
Alpine	9,695	8%	97%	21%	$17,620	7%
Alta Sierra	5,709	4%	93%	23%	$17,917	2%
Alturas	3,231	6%	72%	12%	$10,349	14%
Anderson	8,299	5%	71%	5%	$8,964	18%
Angels	2,410	6%	80%	9%	$12,164	11%
Angwin	3,495	9%	87%	47%	$11,257	10%
Aptos-Hills-Larkin Val	2,089	11%	91%	30%	$19,008	5%
Arbuckle	1,979	48%	50%	6%	$7,718	12%
Arcata	15,197	5%	86%	37%	$10,676	28%
Armona	3,122	32%	67%	7%	$9,048	16%
Arnold	3,788	4%	86%	19%	$15,167	12%
Aromas	2,305	24%	85%	23%	$18,929	3%
Arroyo Grande	14,378	9%	84%	19%	$16,583	8%
Arvin	9,286	75%	24%	2%	$7,252	31%
Auberry	1,957	4%	66%	17%	$10,685	13%
Auburn	10,592	3%	85%	26%	$18,111	8%
Avalon	2,918	40%	72%	15%	$17,974	16%
Avenal	9,770	49%	50%	2%	$6,461	29%
Bayview	1,355	6%	75%	12%	$12,026	11%
Baywood-Los Osos	14,377	7%	91%	32%	$16,519	7%
Beale AFB	6,912	7%	93%	18%	$7,847	8%
Bear Valley Springs	1,362	7%	84%	29%	$15,682	10%
Beaumont	9,685	23%	67%	9%	$10,224	24%
Bethel Island	2,264	4%	73%	10%	$20,593	7%
Big Bear	4,920	6%	82%	10%	$13,029	15%
Big Bear Lake	5,351	8%	89%	24%	$16,261	13%
Biggs	1,581	16%	62%	6%	$8,526	18%
Big Pine	1,086	5%	89%	13%	$13,625	12%
Bishop	3,475	10%	80%	13%	$12,421	15%
Blue Lake	1,235	3%	78%	21%	$11,695	14%
Blythe	8,620	44%	61%	10%	$11,443	20%
Bodfish	1,334	1%	64%	4%	$9,702	16%
Bolinas	1,066	1%	97%	50%	$19,972	15%
Bonadelle,Madera Ra	5,640	17%	86%	14%	$13,594	4%
Bonsall	1,973	30%	85%	20%	$16,430	20%
Bootjack	1,242	2%	77%	18%	$16,436	10%
Boron	2,304	9%	78%	10%	$13,639	10%
Borrego Springs	2,327	32%	81%	31%	$15,558	13%
Boyes Hot Springs	5,919	19%	78%	17%	$13,961	11%
Brawley	18,923	69%	51%	10%	$9,408	24%
Buellton	3,506	19%	79%	20%	$15,521	11%
Burney	3,423	4%	76%	8%	$11,736	9%
Buttonwillow	1,283	49%	43%	7%	$7,639	30%
Cabazon	1,588	20%	53%	2%	$8,029	19%
Calexico	18,633	95%	36%	6%	$6,595	32%
California	5,928	10%	83%	12%	$13,743	8%
Calipatria	2,690	74%	40%	2%	$6,952	29%
Calistoga	4,468	24%	76%	19%	$15,799	9%
Cambria	5,382	9%	92%	29%	$21,604	4%
Cameron Park	11,897	5%	93%	29%	$19,301	6%
Canyon Lake	7,938	6%	88%	18%	$22,002	3%
Carmel Valley Village	4,407	6%	92%	38%	$27,095	6%
Caruthers	1,681	31%	49%	10%	$10,823	17%
Castroville	5,272	79%	35%	5%	$8,032	20%
Cayucos	2,822	4%	88%	28%	$22,877	8%
Challenge-Brownsville	1,179	13%	73%	15%	$11,363	22%
Cherry Valley	5,945	11%	78%	13%	$14,363	9%
Chester	2,133	2%	80%	9%	$12,209	13%

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads.	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% In Poverty
Chowchilla	5,930	14%	55%	7%	$10,240	18%
Clearlake	11,804	6%	61%	5%	$9,531	22%
Clearlake Oaks	2,458	3%	64%	5%	$9,917	15%
Cloverdale	4,924	16%	72%	12%	$21,418	11%
Coalinga	8,212	32%	65%	9%	$10,779	19%
Cobb	1,407	7%	87%	15%	$13,387	6%
Colfax	1,306	4%	74%	9%	$12,615	10%
Columbia	1,786	3%	84%	17%	$13,518	10%
Colusa	4,934	31%	65%	15%	$11,303	13%
Concow	1,457	1%	68%	11%	$9,715	25%
Corcoran	13,270	52%	58%	5%	$8,270	24%
Corning	5,870	15%	64%	7%	$8,433	20%
Corralitos	2,629	16%	87%	27%	$19,272	7%
Cottonwood	1,673	1%	66%	3%	$7,180	23%
Covelo	1,085	4%	75%	16%	$8,381	29%
Crescent	4,380	7%	72%	12%	$9,809	23%
Crescent North	3,853	6%	71%	12%	$11,139	18%
Crestline	8,594	6%	89%	16%	$14,451	10%
Cutler	4,450	95%	29%	1%	$4,334	38%
Cutten	1,656	7%	87%	17%	$13,669	8%
Dear Park	1,833	15%	88%	41%	$24,545	5%
Delhi	3,160	41%	50%	1%	$7,960	17%
Del Rey	1,056	91%	25%	1%	$4,366	51%
Denair	3,693	17%	71%	12%	$11,699	13%
Desert Hot Springs	11,668	20%	70%	9%	$11,185	21%
Diamond Springs	2,872	7%	78%	14%	$12,773	10%
Dinuba	12,743	60%	49%	9%	$8,354	23%
Discovery Bay	5,351	5%	95%	27%	$29,339	3%
Dixon	10,401	28%	77%	18%	$13,984	7%
Dixon Lane-Meadow	2,561	6%	83%	15%	$14,008	6%
Dollar Point	1,309	2%	92%	26%	$18,090	6%
Dos Palos	4,080	38%	58%	7%	$10,589	22%
Dunsmuir	2,129	10%	78%	10%	$10,168	19%
Durham	4,784	8%	87%	28%	$17,016	9%
Eastmont	5,924	84%	20%	1%	$4,909	39%
East Blythe	1,319	52%	41%	5%	$8,111	28%
Easton	1,890	34%	62%	11%	$10,019	14%
East Porterville	5,790	44%	43%	6%	$7,406	32%
East Sonora	1,687	2%	90%	12%	$15,439	3%
Edwards AFB	7,423	8%	97%	21%	$8,464	2%
El Dorado Hills	6,395	2%	95%	32%	$20,620	1%
Eldridge	1,174	11%	87%	26%	$18,214	5%
Elkhorn	1,587	22%	84%	17%	$17,249	7%
El Paso de Robles	18,764	18%	78%	16%	$12,288	14%
El Verano	3,526	10%	85%	21%	$14,395	6%
Escalon	4,432	16%	71%	13%	$12,879	9%
Esparto	1,387	31%	58%	4%	$9,923	16%
Exeter	7,276	26%	65%	8%	$9,571	22%
Farmersville	6,235	59%	36%	3%	$5,858	35%
Ferndale	1,331	3%	88%	23%	$13,504	8%
Fetters H.S.-Agua Ca	2,078	11%	80%	17%	$14,746	8%
Fillmore	12,001	59%	57%	9%	$10,674	13%
Firebaugh	4,429	80%	40%	4%	$6,836	32%
Ford	3,781	10%	60%	6%	$10,425	15%
Foresthill	1,664	6%	71%	7%	$11,009	12%
Forestville	2,519	12%	78%	20%	$15,581	4%
Fort Bragg	6,078	11%	73%	13%	$12,324	12%
Fortuna	8,650	6%	78%	12%	$12,907	12%
Fowler	3,208	57%	58%	13%	$9,585	16%
Frazier Park	2,150	12%	73%	8%	$13,052	8%

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Appendix B. Nonmetropolitan California Communities (pop. 1,000-20,000)

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads.	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% in Poverty
Oak	8,889	25%	68%	10%	$11,550	10%
Gerber-Las Flores	1,119	18%	51%	3%	$8,430	14%
Glen Ellen	1,167	6%	93%	30%	$16,708	9%
Glenshire-Devonshire	2,106	5%	95%	31%	$18,063	6%
Golden Hills	5,654	11%	86%	9%	$12,911	10%
Gonzales	4,660	63%	36%	3%	$7,834	25%
Grass Valley	9,048	4%	78%	13%	$12,078	14%
Gralon	1,461	14%	72%	22%	$14,151	9%
Greenfield	7,464	78%	38%	3%	$7,710	16%
Greenville	1,345	9%	75%	9%	$9,327	21%
Gridley	4,631	26%	57%	7%	$8,768	17%
Groveland-Big Oak Fl	2,712	6%	80%	19%	$18,924	9%
Grover	11,656	18%	77%	15%	$12,820	13%
Guadalupe	5,479	83%	38%	4%	$6,663	24%
Guerneville	1,802	16%	78%	18%	$13,915	20%
Gustine	3,931	20%	64%	9%	$14,303	11%
Hamilton	1,856	71%	38%	1%	$8,364	15%
Harbison Canyon	1,897	13%	87%	17%	$23,390	8%
Hayfork	2,549	2%	68%	8%	$8,904	27%
Healdsburg	9,469	21%	78%	21%	$14,710	8%
Heber	2,566	96%	34%	5%	$5,379	27%
Hidden Meadows	2,320	4%	94%	35%	$24,413	3%
Hidden Valley Lake	2,045	5%	90%	13%	$16,381	3%
Hilmar-Irwin	3,278	11%	64%	11%	$12,881	11%
Hollister	19,212	56%	63%	12%	$11,415	12%
Holtville	4,820	62%	49%	7%	$9,631	21%
Home Garden	1,681	48%	32%	0%	$5,511	47%
Homeland	3,353	11%	63%	6%	$11,855	12%
Hughson	3,259	36%	57%	5%	$10,408	12%
Humboldt Hill	2,907	3%	78%	20%	$13,402	8%
Huron	4,766	96%	17%	2%	$5,501	44%
Hydesville	1,269	2%	76%	17%	$11,223	7%
Idyllwild-PineCove	2,937	4%	91%	29%	$18,771	4%
Imperial	4,113	53%	66%	9%	$11,143	14%
Inverness	1,392	6%	96%	52%	$21,579	5%
Ione	6,516	16%	80%	6%	$9,949	10%
Ivanhoe	3,293	51%	37%	1%	$6,122	30%
Jackson	3,545	4%	78%	14%	$13,867	9%
Jamestown	2,098	8%	74%	7%	$11,726	6%
Jamul	2,160	14%	90%	27%	$21,963	2%
Joshua Tree	3,898	9%	70%	10%	$9,736	18%
Julian	1,329	5%	87%	22%	$15,448	8%
Kelseyville	2,931	14%	67%	12%	$10,055	13%
Kerman	5,448	52%	53%	6%	$8,609	19%
Kernville	1,743	3%	81%	14%	$12,667	10%
Kettleman	1,505	93%	15%	0%	$5,129	37%
King	7,634	67%	50%	12%	$11,642	14%
Kings Beach	2,929	30%	78%	15%	$11,926	20%
Kingsburg	7,205	31%	71%	13%	$11,079	15%
Lagunitas-For. Knolls	1,836	2%	91%	45%	$20,821	4%
Lake Arrowhead	6,539	11%	92%	25%	$22,226	6%
Lake Elsinore	18,285	26%	73%	8%	$11,765	12%
Lake Isabella	3,323	5%	63%	5%	$9,458	14%
Lakeland Village	4,896	8%	74%	11%	$14,488	18%
Lake Los Angeles	7,977	20%	77%	5%	$11,319	7%
Lake Nacimiento	1,452	5%	83%	13%	$13,457	8%
Lake Of The Pines	3,890	4%	87%	21%	$19,008	1%
Lakeport	4,390	8%	79%	18%	$12,701	11%
Lakeview	1,398	19%	66%	9%	$14,963	9%
Lamont	11,528	76%	30%	1%	$5,964	27%
Las Lomas	2,354	73%	46%	5%	$9,096	6%

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% in Poverty
Lathrop	6,841	36%	61%	7%	$10,318	11%
Lidon	1,337	52%	58%	2%	$7,390	42%
Laytonville	1,122	5%	74%	9%	$10,422	15%
Le Grand	1,151	68%	47%	8%	$7,263	14%
Lemoore	13,622	21%	79%	14%	$11,787	14%
Lenwood	3,190	28%	72%	6%	$10,531	10%
Lewiston	1,167	1%	74%	13%	$10,944	18%
Lexington Hills	2,087	8%	91%	41%	$24,578	6%
Lincoln	7,248	25%	70%	8%	$11,702	9%
Linden	1,344	11%	86%	28%	$19,943	3%
Lindsay	8,338	62%	53%	6%	$8,753	24%
Littlerock	1,287	24%	65%	8%	$16,279	10%
Live Oak	4,320	37%	46%	3%	$6,749	29%
Livingston	7,317	72%	31%	5%	$6,834	22%
Lockeford	2,722	17%	68%	9%	$17,493	8%
Loma Rica	1,842	4%	75%	13%	$14,082	6%
London	1,704	81%	15%	1%	$3,246	66%
Lone Pine	1,818	13%	79%	8%	$11,821	10%
Loomis town	5,705	7%	83%	18%	$14,413	5%
Los Banos	14,519	35%	63%	12%	$11,345	19%
Los Molinos	1,746	13%	59%	6%	$8,692	22%
Lost Hills	1,330	90%	5%	0%	$4,263	35%
Lower Lake	1,133	3%	74%	10%	$10,703	9%
Lucerne	2,124	3%	61%	10%	$10,058	21%
McCloud	1,556	4%	76%	11%	$10,884	13%
McFarland	7,005	81%	32%	3%	$6,056	28%
McKinleyville	10,749	4%	80%	21%	$13,102	15%
Madera Acres	5,245	32%	75%	11%	$12,268	5%
Magalia	8,987	3%	79%	11%	$11,787	10%
Mammoth Lakes	4,785	14%	91%	30%	$18,153	8%
Maricopa	1,185	12%	46%	4%	$11,743	9%
Mariposa	1,123	2%	74%	13%	$11,000	14%
Meadow Vista	3,060	3%	92%	23%	$16,931	6%
Mecca	1,966	96%	16%	2%	$5,271	32%
Meiners Oaks	3,329	14%	85%	25%	$14,151	13%
Mendota	6,821	94%	24%	2%	$4,920	39%
Mira Monte	7,744	12%	83%	19%	$17,213	7%
Mi-Wuk Village	1,186	5%	92%	17%	$12,542	6%
Mojave	3,763	21%	71%	8%	$11,493	18%
Mono Vista	2,677	4%	78%	15%	$12,697	8%
Montague	1,415	2%	64%	8%	$8,250	18%
Monte Rio	1,008	2%	89%	19%	$13,785	20%
Morongo Valley	1,554	11%	72%	10%	$12,763	23%
Morro Bay	9,802	8%	83%	22%	$15,731	10%
Mountain Mesa	1,194	3%	89%	9%	$12,425	3%
Mount Shasta	3,459	5%	81%	17%	$10,983	15%
Murphys	1,516	4%	87%	18%	$13,352	10%
Murrieta	1,520	14%	77%	17%	$15,351	6%
Murrieta Hot Springs	1,856	5%	83%	18%	$19,476	3%
Myrtletown	4,413	5%	83%	16%	$12,954	8%
Nebo Center	1,477	14%	92%	14%	$8,466	3%
Needles	5,191	17%	70%	11%	$11,867	17%
Nevada	2,983	4%	89%	33%	$15,412	11%
Newman	4,151	42%	58%	7%	$11,728	20%
Nice	1,974	9%	68%	8%	$10,401	13%
Niland	1,143	42%	43%	4%	$7,392	19%
Nipomo	7,109	35%	71%	15%	$12,919	16%
North Auburn	10,301	5%	79%	15%	$13,306	10%
North Edwards	1,285	7%	84%	12%	$13,127	12%
Nuevo	3,001	24%	72%	7%	$12,960	9%
Oakdale	11,961	17%	69%	10%	$11,994	13%

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Appendix B. Nonmetropolitan California Communities (pop. 1,000-20,000)

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads.	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% In Poverty
Oakhurst	2,608	1%	78%	22%	$14,573	7%
Oak View	3,606	13%	80%	16%	$18,250	7%
Occidental	1,204	5%	89%	33%	$20,543	5%
Oceano	6,169	36%	66%	11%	$10,706	15%
Ojai	7,613	12%	84%	27%	$17,478	6%
Orange Cove	5,604	84%	26%	2%	$4,385	47%
Orland	5,052	22%	66%	9%	$9,630	21%
Orosi	5,486	72%	36%	6%	$6,662	32%
Oroville	11,960	5%	67%	10%	$8,774	28%
Oroville East	8,462	3%	82%	16%	$15,953	9%
Palermo	5,260	11%	62%	5%	$10,029	17%
Parkdale	1,976	59%	30%	6%	$6,190	19%
Parkwood	1,635	39%	58%	15%	$9,014	24%
Parlier	8,032	98%	24%	1%	$4,784	37%
Patterson	8,626	47%	64%	10%	$11,504	15%
Penn Valley	1,225	5%	78%	8%	$13,146	3%
Phoenix Lk.-Cedar Rt.	3,491	6%	90%	22%	$15,053	9%
Pine Hills	2,905	4%	86%	24%	$15,937	8%
Pine Valley	1,305	8%	94%	22%	$18,067	4%
Piru	1,148	76%	36%	4%	$8,386	12%
Pismo Beach	7,669	6%	87%	26%	$20,407	7%
Pixley	2,359	34%	45%	3%	$7,609	30%
Placerville	8,355	8%	82%	17%	$13,783	12%
Planada	3,585	86%	34%	2%	$5,197	36%
Pollock Pines	4,291	4%	85%	12%	$14,097	9%
Poplar-Cotton Cntr.	1,804	45%	19%	3%	$4,923	30%
Portola	2,193	9%	75%	12%	$10,837	19%
Quail Valley	1,909	11%	83%	10%	$15,632	3%
Quincy-East Quincy	4,271	6%	82%	15%	$13,545	11%
Rainbow	1,979	25%	79%	18%	$15,168	13%
Ramona	13,040	18%	78%	14%	$12,823	12%
Rancho Murieta	2,342	2%	96%	43%	$38,063	1%
Red Bluff	12,363	9%	78%	10%	$9,997	20%
Redway	1,221	2%	85%	9%	$11,416	22%
Reedley	15,791	58%	54%	10%	$8,791	22%
Richgrove	2,051	88%	13%	1%	$4,053	32%
Rio Dell	3,012	6%	63%	7%	$9,559	21%
Rio Vista	3,316	7%	73%	11%	$15,708	8%
Ripon	7,455	14%	76%	15%	$13,447	5%
Riverbank	8,547	42%	57%	9%	$10,167	14%
Riverdale	2,046	27%	56%	5%	$12,149	15%
Romoland	2,378	33%	58%	3%	$10,239	22%
Rosamond	7,430	17%	68%	6%	$12,135	13%
Rosedale	4,673	8%	85%	22%	$18,450	4%
Running Springs	4,195	6%	93%	23%	$19,209	4%
St. Helena	4,990	20%	79%	31%	$19,199	7%
San Andreas	2,098	5%	77%	13%	$12,683	8%
SanDiego Cntry.Est.	6,874	7%	94%	32%	$20,412	3%
Sanger	18,839	73%	49%	7%	$8,461	21%
San Joaquin	2,311	74%	23%	3%	$5,356	36%
San Juan Bautista	1,571	45%	68%	18%	$12,137	16%
San Martin	1,750	48%	56%	7%	$11,066	19%
San Miguel	1,046	11%	63%	4%	$11,143	13%
Santa Ynez	4,200	7%	87%	29%	$22,036	4%
Searles Valley	2,724	14%	74%	10%	$10,328	17%
Sebastopol	7,004	8%	88%	26%	$15,899	6%
Sedco Hills	3,271	25%	59%	6%	$10,657	15%
Seeley	1,222	72%	41%	5%	$8,846	26%
Selma	14,757	61%	54%	9%	$8,175	24%
Shafter	8,409	50%	47%	8%	$10,430	22%
Shingle Springs	1,998	6%	87%	17%	$16,382	6%
Soledad	7,146	89%	32%	3%	$6,889	15%

Community	Population Size	Percent Latino	% H. S. Grads.	% College Grads.	Per Capita Income 1989	% In Poverty
Solvang	4,741	15%	79%	24%	$20,946	9%
Sonoma	8,121	5%	85%	27%	$18,527	6%
Sonora	4,153	8%	79%	18%	$14,310	12%
Soulsbyville	1,663	7%	81%	10%	$12,185	6%
South Dos Palos	1,330	69%	24%	4%	$4,945	39%
South Oroville	7,463	7%	61%	4%	$7,881	27%
South Santa Rosa	4,128	17%	66%	11%	$12,890	9%
South Taft	2,231	13%	48%	3%	$8,938	20%
Squaw Valley	2,298	4%	67%	14%	$9,600	13%
Strathmore	2,458	45%	35%	4%	$7,313	28%
Sun	14,930	7%	74%	11%	$15,148	6%
Sunnyside-Tahoe	1,526	7%	80%	31%	$18,315	4%
Susanville	7,279	7%	77%	14%	$11,155	18%
Sutter	2,646	7%	69%	6%	$9,602	12%
Sutter Creek	1,835	4%	86%	18%	$14,882	9%
Taft	5,902	7%	81%	13%	$13,447	9%
Taft Heights	2,007	6%	76%	11%	$13,711	13%
Tahoe Vista	1,231	5%	90%	29%	$15,081	12%
Tehachapi	5,791	21%	72%	12%	$12,026	13%
Temelec	1,560	6%	84%	22%	$23,344	2%
Templeton	2,677	8%	86%	22%	$13,890	10%
Terra Bella	2,697	68%	28%	4%	$5,204	33%
Thermalito	5,846	5%	63%	6%	$9,085	19%
Thousand Palms	4,122	30%	69%	10%	$12,384	8%
Tipton	1,405	38%	34%	0%	$7,657	35%
Truckee	3,511	16%	85%	26%	$15,689	11%
Tuolumne	1,755	7%	72%	8%	$8,864	19%
Twain Harte	2,172	3%	87%	17%	$14,388	9%
Twentynine Palms	11,821	10%	84%	14%	$10,892	13%
29 Palms Base	10,606	13%	97%	17%	$8,569	12%
Ukiah	14,599	11%	76%	14%	$11,533	13%
Valley Center	1,716	10%	81%	14%	$16,093	14%
Val Verde	1,584	45%	53%	9%	$11,804	19%
Wasco	12,294	63%	42%	4%	$7,097	27%
Waterford	4,771	24%	59%	4%	$8,753	17%
Weaverville	3,390	4%	77%	16%	$12,629	10%
Weed	3,062	10%	69%	6%	$8,482	23%
Weedpatch	1,881	88%	18%	1%	$4,081	54%
West Bishop	2,908	4%	90%	24%	$19,476	6%
Westhaven-Moonst.	1,082	4%	84%	37%	$11,292	24%
Westmorland	1,380	73%	38%	2%	$7,342	21%
Westwood	2,090	9%	71%	9%	$9,588	15%
Wheatland	1,631	12%	75%	12%	$10,902	16%
Wildomar	10,519	13%	76%	11%	$14,818	5%
Williams	2,230	41%	57%	8%	$9,054	16%
Willits	5,027	12%	72%	11%	$10,689	17%
Willow Creek	1,565	3%	78%	11%	$11,428	18%
Willows	5,988	10%	71%	13%	$9,644	22%
Wilton	3,858	6%	86%	19%	$19,237	4%
Winchester	1,648	17%	58%	3%	$9,539	17%
Winters	4,739	39%	71%	14%	$11,561	11%
Winton	7,559	41%	55%	6%	$8,473	24%
Wofford Heights	2,183	1%	73%	7%	$12,659	8%
Woodacre	1,463	6%	90%	41%	$24,673	2%
Woodlake	5,678	75%	39%	4%	$6,241	28%
Woodville	1,535	75%	35%	0%	$5,396	26%
Wrightwood	3,317	5%	94%	31%	$20,713	3%
Yosemite Lakes	2,366	2%	85%	25%	$16,556	2%
Yountville town	3,259	10%	75%	21%	$13,649	3%
Yreka	6,948	3%	83%	12%	$11,901	9%
Yucca Valley	13,701	8%	71%	11%	$12,902	16%

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